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insurance provider from the escrow account by the date when such premiums are due.

§614.4940 Required use of standard flood hazard determination form.

- (a) Use of form. System institutions must use the standard flood hazard determination form developed by the Director of FEMA when determining whether the building or mobile home offered as collateral security for a loan is or will be located in a special flood hazard area in which flood insurance is available under the 1968 Act. The standard flood hazard determination form may be used in a printed, computerized, or electronic manner. A System institution may obtain the standard flood hazard determination form by written request to FEMA, P.O. Box 2012, Jessup, MD 20794-2012.
- (b) Retention of form. System institutions shall retain a copy of the completed standard flood hazard determination form, in either hard copy or electronic form, for the period of time the institution owns the loan.

[61 FR 45711, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 71274, Dec. 21, 1999]

§614.4945 Forced placement of flood insurance.

If a System institution, or a servicer acting on behalf of the institution, determines at any time during the term of a designated loan, that the building or mobile home and any personal property securing the designated loan are not covered by flood insurance or are covered by flood insurance in an amount less than the amount required under §614.4930(a), then the institution or its servicer shall notify the borrower that the borrower should obtain flood insurance, at the borrower's expense, in an amount at least equal to the amount required under §614.4930(a), for the remaining term of the loan. If the borrower fails to obtain flood insurance within 45 days after notification, then the institution or its servicer shall purchase insurance on the borrower's behalf. The institution or its servicer may charge the borrower for the cost of premiums and fees incurred in purchasing the insurance.

§614.4950 Determination fees.

- (a) General. Notwithstanding any Federal or State law other than the 1973 Act, any System institution, or a servicer acting on behalf of the institution, may charge a reasonable fee for determining whether the building or mobile home securing the loan is located or will be located in a special flood hazard area. A determination fee may also include, but is not limited to, a fee for life-of-loan monitoring.
- (b) Borrower fee. The determination fee authorized by paragraph (a) of this section may be charged to the borrower if the determination:
- (1) Is made in connection with a making, increasing, extending, or renewing of the loan that is initiated by the borrower.
- (2) Reflects the Director of FEMA's revision or updating of floodplain areas or flood-risk zones;
- (3) Reflects the Director of FEMA's publication of a notice or compendium that:
- (i) Affects the area in which the building or mobile home securing the loan is located; or
- (ii) By determination of the Director of FEMA, may reasonably require a determination whether the building or mobile home securing the loan is located in a special flood hazard area; or
- (4) Results in the purchase of flood insurance coverage under §614.4945.
- (c) Purchaser or transferee fee. The determination fee authorized by paragraph (a) of this section may be charged to the purchaser or transferee of a loan in the case of the sale or transfer of the loan.

§614.4955 Notice of special flood hazards and availability of Federal disaster relief assistance.

(a) Notice requirement. When a System institution makes, increases, extends, or renews a loan secured by a building or a mobile home located or to be located in a special flood hazard area, the institution shall mail or deliver a written notice containing the information specified in paragraph (b) of this section to the borrower and to the servicer of the loan. Notice is required whether or not flood insurance is available under the 1968 Act for the collateral securing the loan.